

Future Felon Population of the State of Tennessee FY 2002-2003

2002-2012 Felon Population Projections



Tennessee Department of Correction

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**Compiled by TDOC's
Division of Planning and Research**

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Executive Summary

This report presents the annual population projections of the Tennessee incarcerated felon population. The projection data is produced for the Tennessee Department of Correction (TDOC) by the Institute on Crime, Justice and Corrections (ICJC). This report is then compiled and prepared by the Department of Correction's Planning and Research unit.

Highlights and findings of this projection report:

- **Model Accuracy:** An evaluation of the December 2001 felon population projection model revealed that the model performed remarkably well. It should be noted that for several months, the model projections actually showed no deviation (0.0%) from the actual felon population of Tennessee.
- At the mid-year model assessment (May 2002), it was determined that the projected population figures generated by the model deviated from the actual felon population in Tennessee by an average of only 0.4%, meaning that the margin of error was within the +/-2% range considered accurate.
- The model accuracy went beyond the +/- 2% range in September 2002 (please see Figure 3) and the new 2002 felon population projection model presented in this report corrects for these deviations by assuming a slightly lower level of new admissions and a higher level of violator returns. This is to accommodate for the moderate disparity between actual and projected numbers of admissions to TDOC.

Incarcerated Felon Population Projections

- **Total Population:** During the past fiscal year, the incarcerated felon population (including TDOC backup and locally sentenced felons) grew from 23,120 in July 2001 to 24,235 in June 2002, an increase of 4.8%.
- The average annual increase over the *past* 10 years has been 5.2%.
- Over the *next* 10 years (through June 2012), the total incarcerated population is projected to increase 22.8% (from 24,235 to 29,767, with an average annual increase of 2.1%.
- **Projections by Gender**
 - **Males:** The growth rate for male felons for the 10-year projection period is projected to be 22.5% (increasing from 22,637 in June 2002 to 27,721 in June 2012).
 - **Females:** The anticipated growth rate for female felons is slightly higher, with a 28.0% increase expected during the 10-year projection period (from 1,598 in June 2002 to 2,046 in June 2012).

Unmet Bed Demand:

UNMET DEMAND = Projected Felon Population – Planned Capacity

Where

Planned Capacity = Number of TDOC beds available + (1,025 county jail beds for back-up felons + 4,000 local jail beds for locally sentenced felons)

- Based on current growth *trends and TDOC's expansion plans*¹, the unmet demand (the number of incarcerated felons *exceeding* the number of beds) is currently projected to be 1,133 by June 2004. If a planned expansion of approximately 3,403 beds is completed by January 2008, the unmet bed demand will still be 1,693 in June 2012.
- If the planned new construction is not completed, the unmet demand is projected to be 1,640 by June 2005, 2,819 by June 2007, 4,141 by June 2010 and will reach 5,096 by June 2012.
 - **Males:** When broken down by gender, the unmet capacity *assuming TDOC's expansion plans are online after the Whiteville facility is filled*, is projected to be 993 by June 2004, and by June 2012, it is anticipated that unmet capacity for males will still reach 1,294.
 - **Females:** There is currently no increase in bed capacity funded for female inmates. The unmet bed demand for females is projected to be 164 in June 2007 and 399 by 2012.
- **Admissions:** Compared to FY 2000-2001, total TDOC felon admissions for FY 2001-2002 remained relatively flat. New court commitments decreased by only 2% as opposed to the 5% decrease seen during FY 2000-2001. The number of probation violators returned increased approximately 5%, continuing the growth trend identified in the last fiscal year.
- **Projected Admissions:** Continued growth (16.8% total increase between 2002 and 2012) in new court commitments is expected over the next ten years, but at a low rate of average annual increase, about 1.6% per year. Growth in probation and parole violations is also expected to increase in the next ten years, with an average annual increase of 1.7% expected each year during the projection period, for a total increase of 18.4% between 2002 and 2012.

- **Releases:** Releases declined 4.1% from the previous fiscal year, with release to probation or community corrections remaining almost unchanged, release for expiration of sentence and other increasing 5.4%, and release to parole showing a sizeable decrease of 20%.
- **Projected Releases:** Over the next ten years, it is anticipated that all releases (probation & community corrections, expiration of sentence, and parole) will increase, with a total increase of about 20.8%, averaging an increase of about 1.9% each year. This growth rate is less than half the rate of average annual growth in releases during the past decade.
- Probation and community corrections release rates are projected to increase about 9.2% between 2002 and 2012 while releases for expiration of sentence and other are expected to increase approximately 25% between 2002 and 2012. The growth rates projected for these two categories of release are significantly lower than their historic pattern of growth at 120.5% and 235.3% respectively.
- **Parole Grant Rate:** During FY 2001-2002, the average parole grant rate was 26.5%, down over the prior year's grant rate of 31.9%.
 - **Projected Grant Rate:** Based on trends in parole grant rates over the past fiscal year, it is projected that the grant rate will remain relatively low, at approximately 29.2% over the next ten years, with an annual growth rate of 3.0%.

INTRODUCTION

The Tennessee Department of Correction produces its incarcerated felon population projections annually, with mid-year adjustments to these projections in July when deemed necessary.² These projections are the basis of any correctional department's planning process, and are used for the following key functions:

- 1) to monitor the growth of the incarcerated felon population and specific elements of that population;
- 2) to simulate the impact of various decisions and legislation for a variety of criminal justice agencies; and most importantly,
- 3) the projections become the foundation for policy and decisions concerning the Department of Correction's capital project and building plans.

The annual felon population projections and the mid-year assessment are guided by TDOC policy (114.01) and are consistent with the goals set forth in the American Correctional Association's *Standards for Administration of Correctional Agencies*, 2nd Edition (Standard 2-CO-1A-09).

In 2001-2002, the December 2001 Incarcerated Felon Population Projection Model performed remarkably well. In May 2002, or the mid-year point for the projection model, the December 2001 model was assessed for accuracy. It was determined that the projected population figures generated by the model deviated from the actual incarcerated population by an average of only 0.4% through mid-year, thereby meeting the established standards of model accuracy (+/-2.0%). The average percentage difference between projected and actual for the first six (6) months (November – April 2002) was even slightly lower (0.2%). It should also be noted that in April, the projected felon population differed from the actual population by 0.0%. Indeed, the numbers only differed by 10 inmates (24,136 projected and 24,146 actual).

During the next six (6) months (June 2002 – November 2002), the model still performed well with an average difference between projected and actual inmate population of approximately 1.0%. The model showed no deviation (0.0%) from the actual population in both June and August of 2002, however, during the next month, the percent deviation increased to 2.2%, with the model underestimating the felon population in Tennessee. The percent deviation went back below 2.0% in October and November 2002 (1.7 and 1.4, respectively) however, the range of deviation between September and November 2002 indicated that the model needed to be modified slightly and recast to ensure accuracy. The model presented in this report takes the aforementioned deviations into consideration.

METHODOLOGY

Since the spring of 2000, the Institute on Crime, Justice and Corrections (ICJC) at George Washington University has held the contract to conduct the Department of Correction's annual population forecasts.³ ICJC assists in the determination of population assumptions, works with Planning and Research staff to extract the necessary data, and produces the raw projection data. ICJC also assists in reviewing the end results of the projections, and placing them into context given the department's annual felon population forecast report and capacity determination.

Projection Software

Felon population projections presented in this report were developed using ICJC's Wizard 2000 simulation and projection model as the primary projection tool. Wizard 2000 is a second-generation enhancement of the Prophet software previously used to conduct the population forecasts in this state. This software is used to forecast incarcerated population projections in at least 30 of the 50 United States and is considered to be a state-of-the-art simulation model. Each projection model is specifically designed for the context in which it is used; therefore, the Tennessee projection model is based on Tennessee criminal codes, movement patterns in and among institutions, parole and probation patterns, etc. The model simulates the future movements of inmates through the correctional system based on key correctional information regarding offenders admitted to and released from the department in FY 2002.

Source Data

The data in this report is taken from the Tennessee Offender Management Information System (TOMIS) database and the Tennessee Felon Population Updates. Data is extracted from tapes created monthly by the Office of Information Resources. The data provided for the projection models come from the October 2001 monthly extracts. Because it typically takes 4-6 months for the data in TOMIS to "settle" (i.e., for processing most of the information that is relevant to the previous fiscal year ending in June) there may be discrepancies in information between reports presented from year to year. Thus, information reported for FY 2000 (or prior years) in this report may vary slightly from what is currently reported for those same years.

As in previous felon projection reports, the reader should also note the following discrepancy in the projections of the offense model groups. Historically, the model groups were categorized by offense and sentencing groups. These offender categorizations were *not mutually exclusive*. For example, a substantial number of person offenders were grouped under sentencing categories of "lifers" and "85% offenders". This leads to distorted projections of some offense model groups because significant proportions of the offenders are grouped in other categories. As noted in the May 2000 Mid-Year Assessment and Addendum to the December 1999 Annual Population Projections Report, it is important to clarify that it is only the offense model

group projections that are likely to be distorted in the projection process, *not the projections for the total model, the sentencing groups, or the projections by gender.*

The incarcerated felon population projections represented in this report include all felons sentenced to incarceration for one year or more. The projections include felons sentenced to the Tennessee Department of Correction (TDOC) *as well as* those sentenced to serve their time in local facilities (e.g., all felons within TDOC's jurisdiction). More specifically, this report considers those felons housed in (1) TDOC facilities, (2) local jails through local sentencing, and (3) local jails awaiting transfer to a TDOC facility ("back-up").

Information for the 2002 model was extracted from TOMIS for the period July 1, 2001 through June 30, 2002 in order to provide the most current patterns and trends of the offender population. The data reflects characteristics of the stock population, and admission and release patterns are subsequently used to simulate offender movement through the projection period. Offender movement in the modeling process is based on a variety of variables such as: sentence length, time served, average wait time between parole hearings, and parole grant rates.

Projection Assumptions

Projections are based on the assumptions one makes about the target population and the factors that affect said population. The projections presented in this report are no exception. There are a number of assumptions which are especially key to the production of the annual felon population projections. These assumptions form the foundation of the future felon-forecasting model and are reviewed biannually for accuracy and consistency. The most fundamental assumption inherent to the model is that current sentencing and release practices will remain constant over the projection period. The most notable sentencing practices continue to be the 100% sentencing statute implemented in July 1995, and the mid-range sentencing for class A felons enacted at the same time.

The assumptions underlying the model are assessed in a multi-stage process. Trends in the data are examined utilizing a variety of methods. In addition, TDOC staff meets with members of several state agencies (Population Projection Assumptions Committee) to discuss the assumptions and their viability in light of changing trends, legislation, and policy that might affect inmate populations. Finally, input from ICJC consultants is a critical element in developing the underlying assumptions for the felon population projections.

The primary assumptions resulting from the aforementioned process are discussed below.

Key Assumptions

1. The most basic assumption underlying the projection process is that policies, procedures and practices that were in effect during FY 2002 will remain in effect throughout the entire forecast period.

2. **Significant Legislation from the 2002 General Assembly.** A review of the legislation enacted during the 2002 General Assembly session indicated that no Public Acts were passed that would significantly influence either sentencing structure or felon populations. No future substantive changes were anticipated.
3. **Capacity for locally sentenced offenders.** Local jails continue to hold significant numbers of locally sentenced felons and contribute significantly to Department of Correction capacity. The TDOC utilized an average capacity assumption of 3,200 for FY 1995 through FY 1997, based on the numbers of locally sentenced felons. That number was increased to 3,500 for the FY 1997-1998 projection populations, to 3,700 in FY 1998-1999, and to 3,800 in FY 2000-2001 and FY 2001-2002. Over the course of the past three (3) years there has been an increase in the number of persons sentenced locally. To account for this growth trend as well as an increase in the number of jail beds in Tennessee, the assumption committee opted to increase the capacity number to 4,000 for this projection model. This capacity assumption is more in line with the actual locally sentenced population over the last three and a half years, which averaged 4,017 persons. Based on data from the past four (4) years, this population is estimated to be 17.2% of the total Tennessee felon inmate population.
4. **Capacity for TDOC Sentenced Felons Housed in Local Jails:** Since FY 1998-99, TDOC capacity assumptions have included estimates of TDOC-sentenced offenders housed in local jails. The projections assume 350 offenders who have valid judgement orders but who are within the 14-day legislated transfer requirement, and 675 offenders with no judgement orders for which capacity will be provided by the local jails. That total is subtracted from the number of offenders in "back-up", estimated at 8.4% of the projected population.
5. **Admissions.** Total TDOC felon admissions for FY 2001-2002 increased slightly compared to FY 2000-2001. Total admissions systemwide⁴ remained high during FY 2001-2002 at 13,450. New court commitments⁵ decreased only by 2% as opposed to the 5% decrease seen in FY 2000-2001. The number of probation violators returned increased by approximately 5%, continuing the growth trend seen last year.
 - **New Commitments.** This assumption was modified for the December 2002 model. The admissions rate proved to be slightly lower than expected based on the December 2001 model assumptions. A lower growth rate in new admissions was assumed in the December 2002 projection model. The declining rate of increase in admissions in Tennessee has mirrored national patterns in the past several years and it appears to be continuing in this direction. The composition of new court commitments is assumed to mirror prior years with respect to charges, sentences, and credits and is therefore assumed to have a low growth rate.

- **Parole and Probation Violators.** The assumption of low and/or negative growth used in the December 2001 was modified in the 2002 model by increasing the projected number of violator returns slightly so as to accommodate for the moderate disparity between actual and projected numbers of violators returning to TDOC.

Table 1: Historic and Projected Admissions, Fiscal Years 1991 – 2012

Fiscal year	New commitments	Violators returned	Total admissions
1990-91	6,438	2,471	8,909
1991-92	6,565	2,546	9,111
1992-93	6,842	3,209	10,051
1993-94	6,104	3,700	9,804
1994-95	6,358	3,907	10,265
1995-96	6,761	3,986	10,747
1996-97	7,642	4,762	12,404
1997-98	8,284	5,153	13,437
1998-99	8,107	4,954	13,061
1999-00	8,759	4,574	13,333
2000-01	8,363	4,902	13,265
2001-02	8,188	5,126	13,314
Numeric change 1991-2002	1,750	2,655	4,405
Percent change 1991-2002	27.2%	107.4%	49.4%
Average annual % change	2.4%	7.3%	7.3%
2002-03	8,441	4,970	13,411
2003-04	8,559	5,006	13,565
2004-05	8,679	5,129	13,808
2005-06	8,800	5,369	14,169
2006-07	8,923	5,606	14,529
2007-08	9,048	5,590	14,638
2008-09	9,175	5,665	14,840
2009-10	9,303	5,867	15,170
2010-11	9,434	5,811	15,245
2011-12	9,566	6,070	15,636
Numeric change 2002-2012	1,378	944	2,322
Percent change 2002-2012	16.8%	18.4%	17.4%
Average annual % change 2002-2012	1.6%	1.7%	1.6%

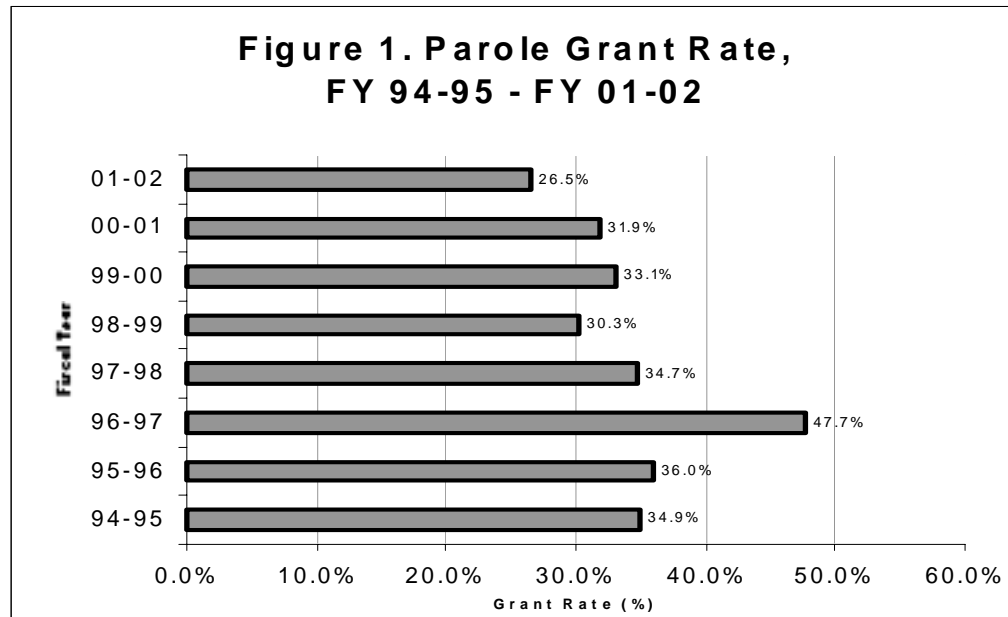
6. **Releases.** Together, felon releases to probation and community corrections and expiration of sentence from TDOC facilities and jails increased by 2.4% between FY 2000-2001 and FY 2001-2002. Release to probation or community corrections remained stable while release for expiration of sentence and other increased 5.4%. Our projections regarding these two categories of releases in the 2001 model were in line with the actual number of releases. Any deviation between projected figures and actual will be accounted for and corrected by a modification in the aforementioned assumptions regarding admissions. Release to parole did not follow a pattern similar to the other release categories. In FY 2001-2002, the average parole grant rate was 26.5%, down from the prior year's grant rate of 31.9%.
- In terms of our model assumptions for probation and community correction, it is anticipated that this category of releases will remain stable over the next ten years, while expiration of sentence and other will show a low growth rate over the same time period. The 2002 model also assumes a low growth rate for parole releases. Based on trends in parole grant rates over the past fiscal year, it is projected that the grant rate will remain relatively low, at approximately 29.2%⁶ over the next ten years.

Table 2: Historic and Projected Releases, Fiscal Years 1991 – 2012*

Fiscal year	Parole	Probation & Community Corrections	Expiration and Others	Total Releases
1990-91	4,604	2,241	1,330	8,175
1991-92	5,263	2,538	1,345	9,146
1992-93	4,907	2,778	1,600	9,285
1993-94	3,532	3,016	2,011	8,559
1994-95	3,301	3,421	2,576	9,298
1995-96	3,503	4,432	3,104	11,039
1996-97	4,581	4,989	3,300	12,870
1997-98	3,365	5,557	3,702	12,624
1998-99	3,312	5,286	4,233	12,831
1999-00	3,702	4,897	4,387	12,986
2000-01	3,763	4,953	4,231	12,947
2001-02	3,010	4,942	4,459	12,411
Numeric change 1991-2002	-1,594	2,701	3,129	4,236
Percent change 1991-2002	-34.6	120.5%	235.3%	51.8
Average annual % change 1991-2002	2.1%	7.8%	11.4%	5.0%
2002-03	3,386	5,006	4,860	13,252
2003-04	3,569	5,023	4,932	13,524
2004-05	3,645	5,082	4,863	13,590
2005-06	3,696	5,080	5,000	13,776
2006-07	3,706	5,160	5,126	13,992
2007-08	3,783	5,145	5,333	14,261
2008-09	3,886	5,159	5,456	14,501
2009-10	3,997	5,226	5,509	14,732
2010-11	4,069	5,223	5,610	14,902
2011-12	4,017	5,396	5,574	14,987
Numeric change 2002-2012	1,007	454	1,115	2,576
Percent change 2002-2012	33.5%	9.2%	25.0%	20.8%
Average annual % change 2002-2012	3.0%	0.9%	2.3%	1.9%

* Does not include interstate compact or escape returns

7. **Parole grant rate.** The parole grant rate utilized in the forecasting process is based on the most recent 2-year average (29.2%). Parole grant rates have remained consistently low over the past five (5) years, and this percentage (26.5%) reached an all-time low in the last fiscal year (2001-2002). A historic review of the parole grant rate is shown in Figure 1.



In table 3 parole grant rates for FY 2001-2002 are broken down by offense group. While parole rates for all felon inmates in Tennessee were relatively low during the past fiscal year, parole grant rates were not equally distributed among offenses.

Table 3. Parole Grant Rates by Model Group, FY 2001-2002					
Model Group	Hearing Number			Overall	Mean Wait Time (months)
	1	2	3		
MALE					
Lifer	36.2%	40.0%	50.0%	36.9%	19.3
85% Person	16.7%	0.0%	100.0%	16.0%	24.4
85% Sex	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	23.8
85% Agg Robbery	0.0%	50.0%	--	16.7%	10.8
Person A,B	21.0%	34.8%	33.3%	22.1%	21.2
Person C	12.0%	20.3%	20.0%	12.6%	14.1
Person D,E	15.3%	8.3%	0.0%	14.6%	11.8
Sex A,B	1.8%	15.4%	0.0%	2.5%	35.1
Sex C,D,E	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	18.9
Agg Robbery A,B	22.7%	23.8%	44.0%	22.8%	15.8
Agg Robbery C,D,E	14.9%	16.7%	37.5%	15.0%	9.9
Drug A,B	36.5%	42.3%	25.0%	36.8%	13.8
Drug C,D,E	31.6%	35.8%	25.0%	32.1%	10.3
Prop A,B	42.9%	33.3%	30.0%	42.4%	14.8
Prop C	24.5%	33.8%	20.0%	25.3%	13.4
Prop D,E	29.4%	45.9%	44.4%	31.0%	11.6
Other A,B	14.6%	25.0%	32.0%	15.0%	16.5
Other C	26.7%	28.3%	39.1%	28.7%	13.6
Other D,E	17.6%	36.0%	47.1%	18.9%	11.6
Model Group	Hearing Number			Overall	Mean Wait Time
	1	2	3		
FEMALE					
Lifer	--	--	--	50.0%	13.1
85%	20.0%	--	--	20.0%	20.1
Person A,B	34.2%	80.0%	60.0%	39.5%	20.2
Person C,D,E	25.6%	22.2%	50.0%	25.3%	12.1
Sex	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--
Agg Robbery	40.0%	57.1%	--	38.5%	14.2
Drug A,B	55.3%	40.0%	77.8%	54.4%	13.6
Drug C,D,E	53.4%	36.4%	38.5%	53.1%	9.9
Prop A,B	57.1%	50.0%	--	600.0%	9.2
Prop C,D,E	46.6%	54.3%	62.2%	47.1%	11.0
Other A,B	16.7%	60.0%	50.0%	16.7%	14.9
Other C,D,E	34.2%	85.7%	33.3%	38.6%	9.4
TOTAL	25.7%	34.9%	30.0%	26.4%	15.0

8. **Capital Projects and Renovations.** Projects and renovations that are currently funded and scheduled for completion through the projection period (June 2012) will produce a net gain of 5,008 new beds (4,908 increase operating capacity) in Tennessee. TDOC's operating capacity as of December 2002 was approximately 18,698. This figure includes approximately 550 (of a total of 1,505) newly occupied beds in the Whiteville Correctional Facility. With the full 1,505 Whiteville capacity as well as future

projects that are currently funded (see table 4), TDOC's total operating capacity could increase to 23,049 during the projection period.⁷

Table 4. Potential TDOC expansions and projects

Facility	Operating Capacity Increase* (raw number of additional beds)	Planned Completion Date
Whiteville Correctional Facility	1,505(1,536)	March 2003
New Prison	2,270(2,316)	June 2005
Potential East TN Expansion	1,133(1,156)	June 2008
TOTAL	4,908 (5,008)	
* Operating capacity is currently set at 98% of total beds available, except for DSNF, where capacity is set at 92% due to the nature of the facility.		

Model Groups

The offense model groups, used for the forecasting model, are based on the FBI's National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) method of offense classification.⁸ These NIBRS-based model groups are the same as those used in the prior projection models.

The model groups used in this projection model are presented below. Offenders are categorized based on their primary or most serious offense:

Sentencing Model Groups

- » Lifers: Offenders who receive Life, Life (Minimum 25 years), Life Without Parole (includes Repeat Violent Offenders), Death, and/or Habitual Offender sentences.
- » 85%: Offenders who are sentenced under the state's 100% sentencing statute and must serve 85% of their sentence at a minimum. It is also important to note that some offenders with life sentences also fall into the 85% offender group.
- » 1-2 Years: This group includes those offenders who receive a 1 to 2 year sentence and who are generally sentenced to serve their time in a local facility. 1-2 Year offenders most commonly fall into drug, property and "other" offense categories.

Offense Model Groups

- » Drugs: This group is comprised of offenders whose primary charge is drug-related. The majority of these offenders receive sentences for cocaine-related offenses.

- » Aggravated Robbery: This group includes those offenders receiving a primary charge of Aggravated Robbery.
- » Sex Offenders: This group is comprised of offenders receiving a sex-related charge as their primary offense. The bulk of these offenders are sentenced for Rape and Aggravated Rape.
- » Property Offenders: This group includes offenders whose primary charge is related to a property offense. This includes the property crimes of Arson, Bad Checks, Bribery, Burglary, Embezzlement, Extortion, Forgery/Fraud, Larceny/Theft, Motor Vehicle Theft, Robbery, and Vandalism; Aggravated Robbery is categorized separately.
- » Person Offenders: This group includes offenders whose primary charge is related to personal offenses. This includes Homicides, Kidnapping and Assault Offenses; Sex Offenses are categorized separately.
- » Other: This group includes offenders whose primary charge is for an offense not covered in the above categories. Under the NIBRS offense classification system, this will most often include non-substantive offenses that involve Facilitation, Solicitation, Conspiracy, etc (e.g., Conspiracy To Commit Rape).
- » Juveniles: The number of offenders under the age of 18 admitted to the department peaked in FY 1996-97. Since that point, both the admissions and total population of juvenile offenders have declined substantially. In prior years, a forecast of the juvenile population was conducted; however, because the projection model does not “age out” offenders, the projections of these offenders has been one of the most seriously overestimated in past reports. Until such time as a reliable projection for these offenders is available, the report will only track the total population of these offenders over time.

These model groups are further delineated by gender. This allows the department to gain better information on the number and type of women coming into its jurisdiction. Female felons are an increasingly important population issue facing the department as their growth rate is substantially higher than that of incarcerated males and projecting this particular population will assist in capacity and program planning efforts.

To provide a clearer picture of these model groups, Tables 5a and 5b demonstrate the distribution and sentencing profiles of total admissions and releases by gender systemwide (for both TDOC and locally sentenced felons) across the model groups for the period July 2001 through June 2002. One of the basic assumptions of the projection process is that future admissions will be similar to these population characteristics.

Table 5a. Tennessee Population Projection ADMISSION Statistics by Gender, FY 2002

Model Group	Frequency	Percent	Mean Sentence (months)	Mean Jail Days	% to Release Eligibility Date
MALE					
Lifer	93	0.7%	540.0	604.0	100%
85% Person	117	0.9%	255.7	557.4	30%
85% Sex	238	1.8%	235.4	313.8	30%
85% Agg Robbery	25	0.2%	340.8	747.4	30%
1-2 yr Person	274	2.0%	21.4	136.8	30%
1-2 yr Sex	125	0.9%	19.9	99.0	30%
1-2 yr Agg Robbery	5	0.0%	19.2	253.2	30%
1-2 yr Drug	428	3.2%	19.5	77.9	30%
1-2 yr Prop	1,497	11.1%	21.1	98.0	30%
1-2 yr Other	883	6.6%	18.9	77.8	30%
Person A,B	249	1.9%	252.0	359.0	30%
Person C	873	6.5%	69.7	208.9	31%
Person D,E	123	0.9%	57.7	182.2	32%
Sex A,B	59	0.4%	151.1	228.8	30%
Sex C,D,E	153	1.1%	70.2	184.2	32%
Agg Robbery A,B	755	5.6%	166.5	327.8	30%
Agg Robbery C,D,E	74	0.6%	59.9	190.5	30%
Drug A,B	927	6.9%	128.6	157.1	30%
Drug C,D,E	1,283	9.6%	61.1	138.8	31%
Prop A,B	29	0.2%	171.0	247.2	31%
Prop C	1,886	14.0%	76.3	180.6	31%
Prop D,E	1,190	8.9%	61.5	147.4	32%
Other A,B	99	0.7%	173.0	369.5	30%
Other C	155	1.2%	64.4	179.0	30%
Other D,E	336	2.5%	51.5	129.2	33%
Model Group	Frequency	Percent	Mean Sentence (months)	Mean Jail Days	% to Release Eligibility Date
FEMALE					
Lifer	9	0.1%	540.0	160.1	100%
85%	23	0.2%	246.0	473.2	30%
1-2 yr Person	49	0.4%	22.7	81.0	30%
1-2 yr Sex	1	0.0%	18.0	152.0	30%
1-2 yr Drug	46	0.3%	21.3	47.7	30%
1-2 yr Prop	331	2.5%	19.8	53.9	30%
1-2 yr Other	118	0.9%	19.9	91.2	31%
Person A,B	20	0.1%	217.8	268.2	31%
Person C,D,E	92	0.7%	54.9	126.7	31%
Sex	1	0.0%	48.0	179.0	30%
Agg Robbery	28	0.2%	145.8	253.4	30%
Drug A,B	79	0.6%	116.6	145.5	30%
Drug C,D,E	197	1.5%	52.5	109.4	30%
Prop A,B	7	0.1%	116.6	31.4	30%
Prop C,D,E	452	3.4%	64.2	107.9	31%
Other A,B	10	0.1%	150.0	323.4	31%
Other C,D,E	85	0.6%	55.1	130.8	31%
Missing	4	0.0%	210.0	340.8	30%
TOTAL	13,428	100.0%	77.1	166.4	31%

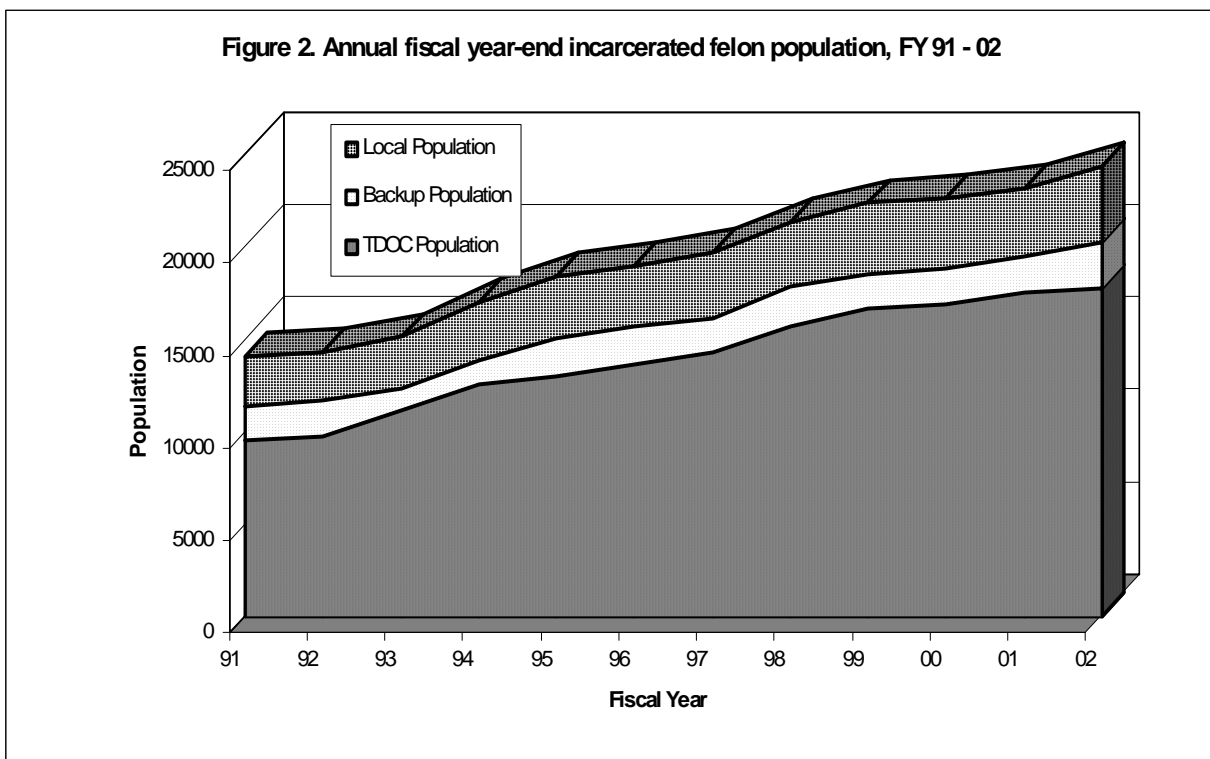
Table 5b. Tennessee Population Projection RELEASE Statistics, FY 2002

Model Group	Frequency	Percent	Mean Time Served (months)	Mean Time Served by Release Type (months)				
				Expire	Other	Parole	Probation	Community Correction
MALE								
Lifer	64	0.5%	247.9	54.9	44.6	276.2	--	--
85% Person	14	0.1%	49.0	52.8	4.4	65.5	--	--
85% Sex	15	0.1%	48.0	70.7	17.5	--	18.2	--
85% Agg Robbery	1	0.0%	10.8	--	--	--	120.8	--
1-2 yr Person	201	1.6%	8.7	16.4	5.0	--	7.9	11.1
1-2 yr Sex	94	0.8%	7.0	12.6	--	--	6.7	2.2
1-2 yr Agg Robbery	19	0.2%	8.6	12.1	--	--	9.5	3.8
1-2 yr Drug	344	2.8%	7.3	13.0	2.9	--	6.3	4.8
1-2 yr Prop	1,144	9.3%	7.9	13.3	2.8	--	6.8	6.2
1-2 yr Other	821	6.7%	7.4	12.9	2.5	6.2	6.2	6.0
Person A,B	331	2.7%	136.1	133.6	12.0	138.4	116.7	--
Person C	710	5.8%	43.8	46.0	5.9	57.7	21.7	27.5
Person D,E	166	1.4%	23.3	25.4	5.9	37.2	17.4	13.7
Sex A,B	190	1.5%	129.9	127.3	103.2	240.6	60.3	--
Sex C,D,E	123	1.0%	35.7	41.4	--	22.6	20.6	14.0
Agg Robbery A,B	670	5.5%	96.0	107.5	95.8	90.4	77.7	40.0
Agg Robbery C,D,E	402	3.3%	45.1	55.2	11.0	46.3	18.6	19.4
Drug A,B	800	6.5%	53.3	85.6	22.9	54.9	22.1	19.5
Drug C,D,E	1,294	10.5%	27.9	34.6	24.1	27.0	17.4	20.0
Prop A,B	25	0.2%	71.9	103.6	--	63.5	134.8	8.2
Prop C	1,238	10.1%	43.2	51.5	50.5	48.9	18.3	18.7
Prop D,E	1,421	11.6%	29.8	36.1	7.7	33.5	13.3	15.2
Other A,B	44	0.4%	57.2	72.7	4.5	58.3	--	13.9
Other C	140	1.1%	37.8	48.1	8.7	29.7	29.8	18.6
Other D,E	462	3.8%	22.8	26.1	18.6	21.5	14.1	18.0
Model Group	Frequency	Percent	Mean Time Served (months)	Mean Time Served by Release Type (months)				
				Expire	Other	Parole	Probation	Community Correction
FEMALE								
Lifer	2	0.0%	101.5	11.7	--	191.2	--	--
85%	0	0.0%	--	--	--	--	--	--
1-2 yr Person	32	0.3%	7.0	13.6	--	--	7.0	0.6
1-2 yr Sex	2	0.0%	4.5	--	--	--	4.5	--
1-2 yr Drug	24	0.2%	7.3	10.9	--	--	6.8	3.8
1-2 yr Prop	262	2.1%	7.2	11.4	1.6	12.5	6.7	3.0
1-2 yr Other	76	0.6%	7.1	13.5	--	3.2	5.7	11.8
Person A,B	25	0.2%	114.9	109.4	--	121.5	--	63.4
Person C,D,E	93	0.8%	26.1	27.3	--	33.9	11.4	23.0
Sex	3	0.0%	57.9	57.9	--	--	--	--
Agg Robbery	69	0.6%	47.9	53.9	--	56.7	23.6	10.2
Drug A,B	71	0.6%	41.9	58.1	--	47.6	47.0	6.9
Drug C,D,E	220	1.8%	25.0	34.4	--	22.4	21.0	13.8
Prop A,B	9	0.1%	26.4	--	--	26.4	--	--
Prop C,D,E	443	3.6%	25.1	33.0	41.9	26.4	21.9	10.8
Other A,B	8	0.1%	53.3	72.3	--	46.5	--	42.6
Other C,D,E	117	1.0%	22.6	23.9	--	--	11.8	20.2
Missing	94	0.8%	31.0	51.5	--	32.8	10.9	140.2
TOTAL	12,283	100.0%	38.3	49.9	24.5	58.8	10.4	16.1

RESULTS

Historical Felon Population

Figure 2 demonstrates the growth of the incarcerated felon population in Tennessee from FY 1990-1991 to FY 2001-2002. During that period, the total incarcerated felon population (at fiscal year end) grew from 13,975 in FY 1990-1991 to 24,235 in FY 2001-2002, an increase of 73%. The population growth during the last year was 5%, and was in line with the average annual growth of 5.2% over the last 10 years. The TDOC incarcerated population grew from 9,454 in FY 1990-1991 to 17,715 in FY 2001-2002, an increase of 87.4%. TDOC backup, although fluctuating over the last ten years, was 37% higher in FY 2001-2002 than in FY 1990-1991, increasing from 1,826 to 2,505 by June 2002. Locally sentenced felons have increased 49% from 2,695 at the end of FY 1990-1991 to 4,015 at the end of FY 2001-2002.

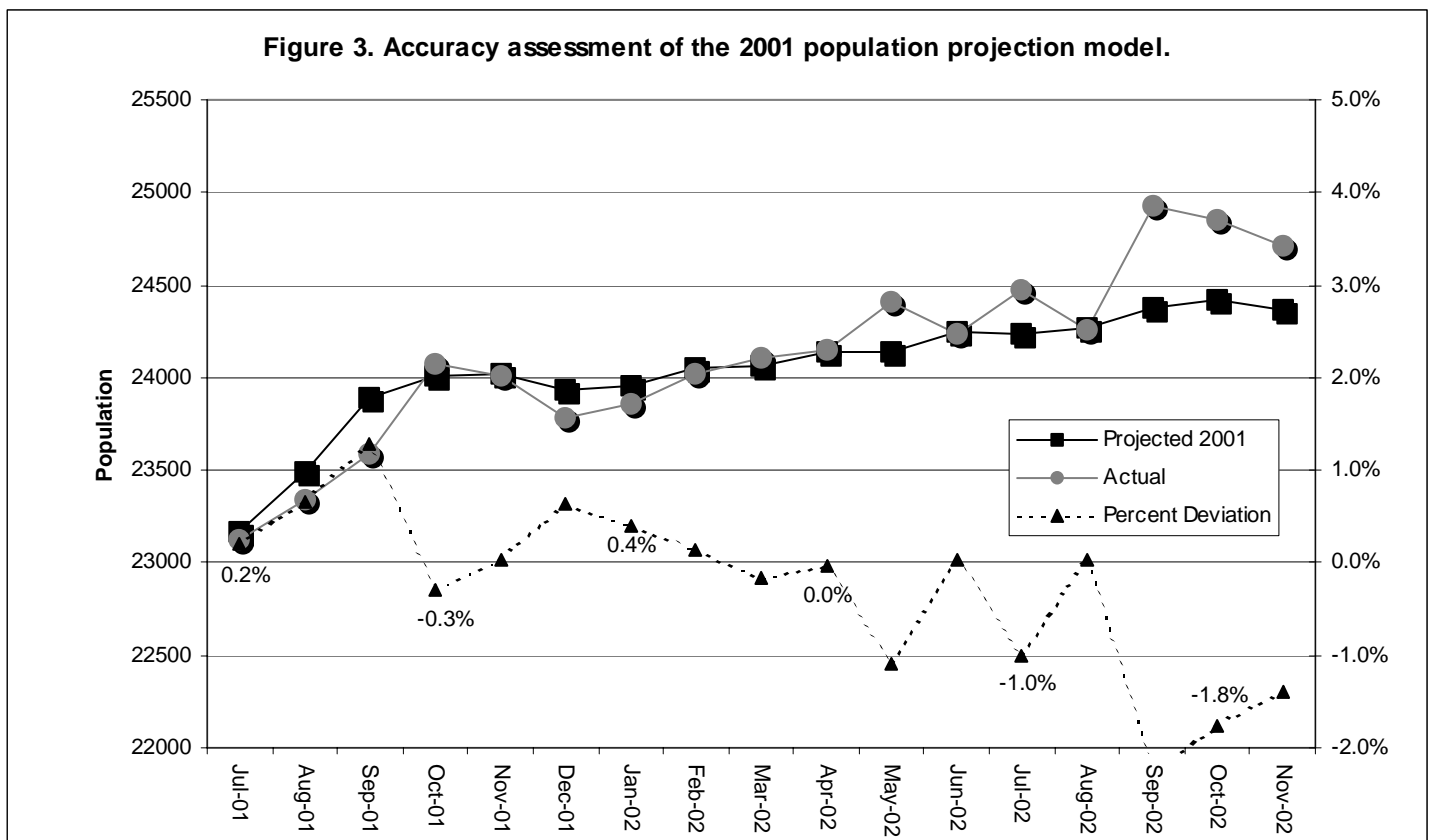


December 2001 Projection Model

The December 2001 projection model was modified with regard to assumptions about the expected rate of new commitments. The December 2001 model provided a more accurate picture of the felon population projections than the previous (Mid-Year 2000) model and stayed within the 2% accuracy limit for nine (9) months after the model was prepared.

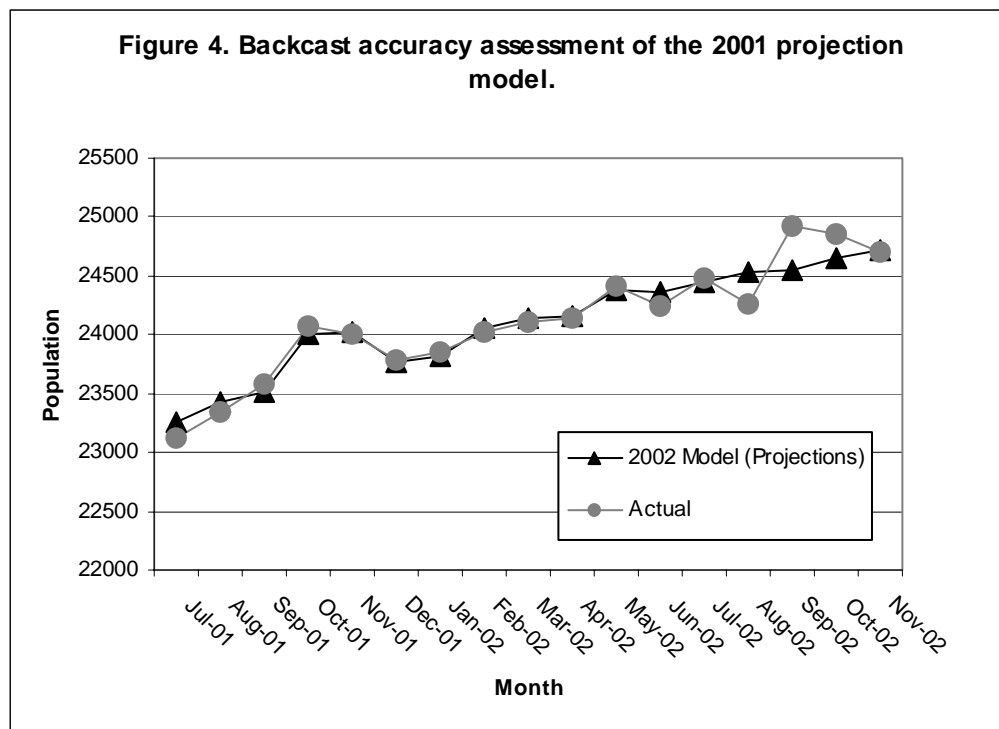
It should be noted that the average error rate for the December 2001 model (from July 2001 through November 2002) was 0.7%. Overall, the model performed remarkably

well, showing a 0.5 – 0.0% difference between projected felon population and actual felon population for nine (9) of the sixteen (16) months that were monitored using the December 2001 model. Although the overall average was within the +/- 2% margin of error for an accurate model, you can see from Figure 3 below, that the margin of error exceeds the accuracy goal of +/-2% in September 2002 and continued to be above 1.5% in the following two months. The dotted line in the figure (values reflected on the right hand axis) shows the margin of error between the actual and projected population for the December 2001 projection model.



The December 2002 Projection Model

In contrast to the December 2001 model, Figure 4 presents an accuracy assessment of the new December 2002 felon population projection model when “backcast” against the prior year’s population trends. The “backcast” uses the current model to retrospectively project data from the last fiscal year. These projections are compared to the actual population figures during this same time period. This process acts as an accuracy check on the current model. The overall fit of the current model to the prior year data provides an average margin of error of 0.0%.



Population Trends

Table 6 and the corresponding graphic representation, Figure 5, detail the historical and the 10-year projected growth in the Tennessee felon population using the new December 2002 projection model. The overall growth rate for the entire incarcerated population from June 2002 through June 2012 is projected to be 22.8% increasing from 24,235 to 29,767. The average annual growth rate of 2.1% over the projection period is substantially lower than the 5.2% annual growth rate over the past 10 years.

Tennessee, like many other states across the nation, is clearly showing a lower growth rate than in past years. However, the reader is cautioned to note that while there is a projected decrease in felon population growth, this population is still expected to grow or increase by 5,532 persons over the next 10 years.

Male felons

According to the 2002 projection model, the male felon population is expected to increase 22.8%, from 22,637 in FY 2001-02 to 27,721 in FY 2011-12. The average annual projected growth of 2.1% is considerably lower than the male felon growth rate in the past years.

Female felons

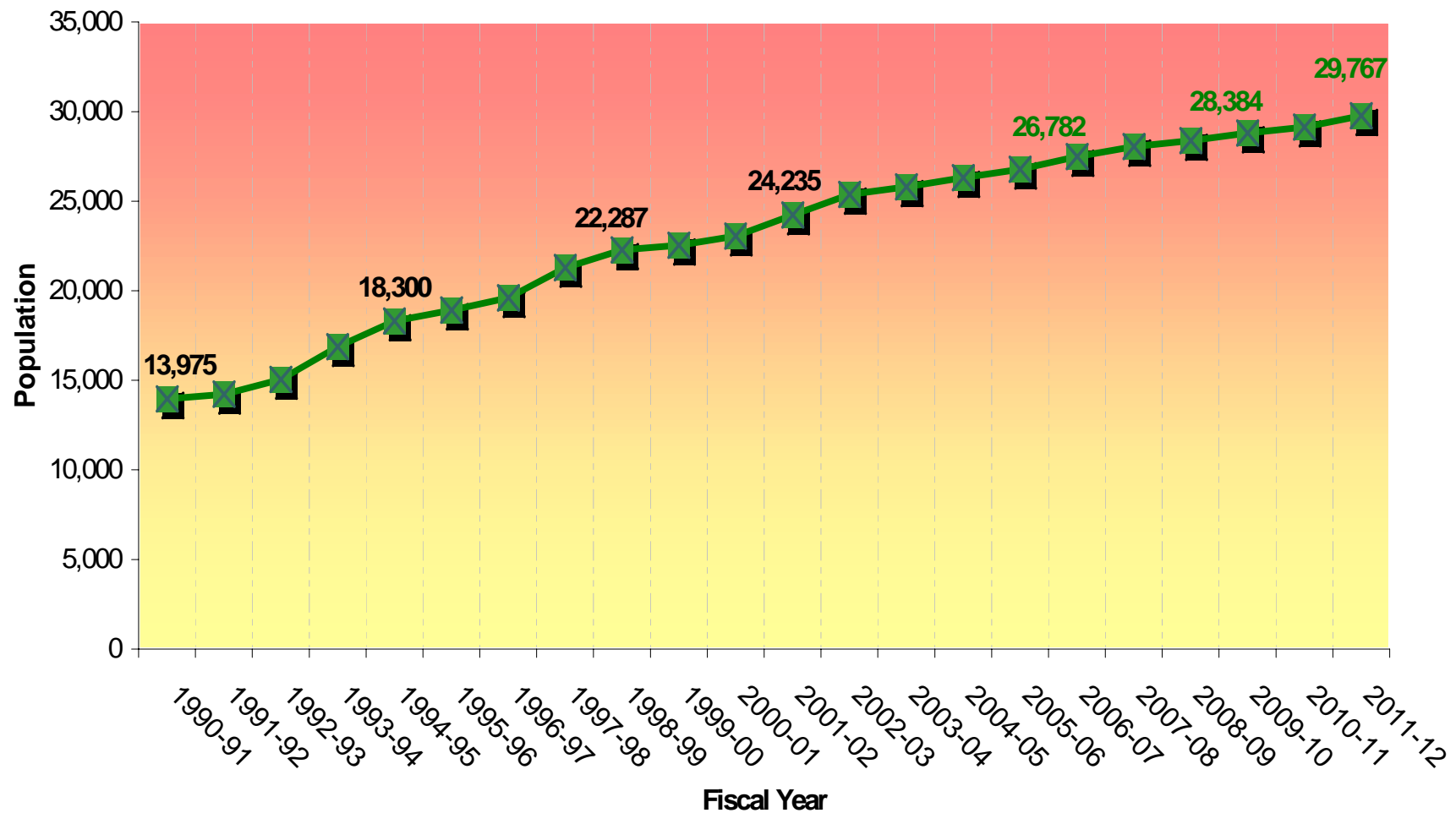
This projection model forecasts a lower growth rate for female inmates as compared to former forecasting models. During the next 10 years, this population is expected to increase by 28% from 1,598 in FY 2001-02 to 2,046 in FY 2011-12. This population group is projected to grow at only a slightly higher rate than the male population, with a

projected average annual growth of 2.5%. This projected growth rate significantly smaller than the average annual percent increase between FY 1990-91 and 2000-02.

Table 6. Historical and projected population trends, FY 1991-2012

Fiscal Year	Population and % change at fiscal year-end					
	Total Population	% Change	Male Population	% Change	Female Population	% Change
1990-91	13,975		13,359		616	
1991-92	14,234	1.9%	13,565	1.5%	669	8.6%
1992-93	15,038	5.6%	14,240	5.0%	798	19.3%
1993-94	16,884	12.3%	16,187	13.7%	697	-12.7%
1994-95	18,300	8.4%	17,460	7.9%	840	20.5%
1995-96	18,922	3.4%	18,107	3.7%	815	-3.0%
1996-97	19,606	3.6%	18,506	2.2%	1,100	35.0%
1997-98	21,286	8.6%	20,050	8.3%	1,236	12.4%
1998-99	22,287	4.7%	20,978	4.6%	1,309	5.9%
1999-00	22,539	1.1%	21,042	0.3%	1,497	14.4%
2000-01	23,062	2.3%	21,591	2.6%	1,471	-1.7%
2001-02	24,235	5.1%	22,637	4.8%	1,598	8.6%
Numeric change FY 1991 -2002	10,260		9,278		982	
% change FY 1991 - 2002		73.4%		69.5%		159.4%
MEAN annual % change		5.2%		5.0%		9.8%
2002-03	25,382	4.7%	23,661	4.5%	1,721	7.7%
2003-04	25,804	1.7%	24,017	1.5%	1,787	3.8%
2004-05	26,311	2.0%	24,508	2.0%	1,803	0.9%
2005-06	26,782	1.8%	24,982	1.9%	1,800	-0.2%
2006-07	27,490	2.6%	25,679	2.8%	1,811	0.6%
2007-08	28,053	2.0%	26,167	1.9%	1,886	4.1%
2008-09	28,384	1.2%	26,460	1.1%	1,924	2.0%
2009-10	28,812	1.5%	26,806	1.3%	2,006	4.3%
2010-11	29,133	1.1%	27,111	1.1%	2,022	0.8%
2011-12	29,767	2.2%	27,721	2.3%	2,046	1.2%
Numeric change FY 2002 - 2012	5,532		5,084		448	
% change FY 2002 - 2012		22.8%		22.5%		28.0%
MEAN annual % change		2.1%		2.1%		2.5%

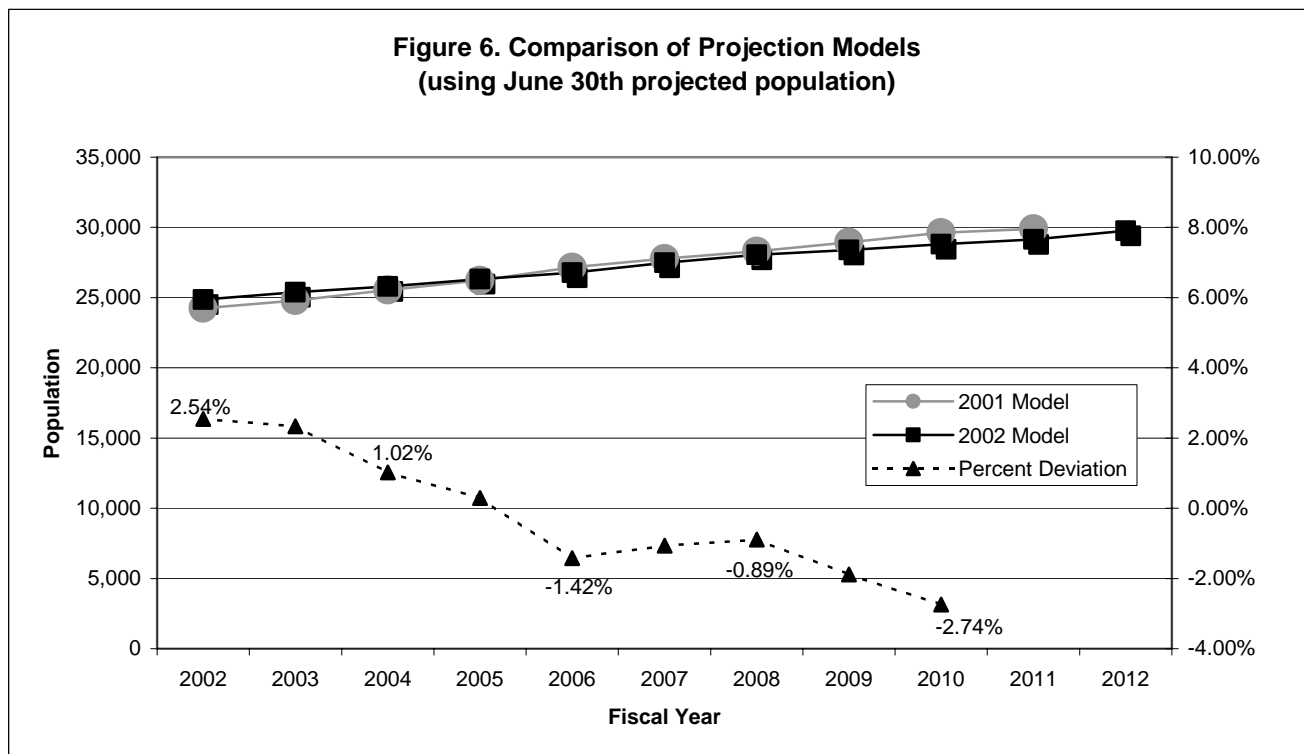
Figure 5. Total Felon Population (Historical and Projected), 1991 - 2012



The female population has historically shown a considerably greater growth rate than the male population (see Table 6). The number of incarcerated female felons in Tennessee has increased 159.4% over the 12-year period since FY 1990-91, with an average annual growth that is almost double that of male felons (9.8% vs. 5.2%, respectively). According to the December 2002 projection model however, this disparity in growth rates between the genders appears to be greatly reduced.

December 2001 vs. December 2002

Figure 6 presents a comparison of the fiscal year-end average of the total incarcerated population presented in the December 2001 projection model and the new December 2002 population projection model. The dotted line graphically represents the difference between the models.



The models have very similar trajectories as they share most of the same assumptions about population growth (see Figure 6). This is especially true during the next five years. The models are somewhat different toward the middle of the projection period. While both models project a continued increase in inmate population for males and females through 2011, the December 2002 model projects a slightly lower overall felon population starting in 2006. This lower level of projected population growth is consistent for females and appears after 2006 for males. Overall, in comparison to the December 2001 projection model, the December 2002 model shows a greater total growth until 2006 but less growth thereafter.

Tables 7a-7c. Population projections December 2001 and December 2002 compared using fiscal year-end totals, 2001-2012

7a. Male					7b. Female			
	Model Year					Model Year		
Fiscal	2001	2002	Difference		Fiscal	2001	2002	Difference
Year	June	June			Year	June	June	
2002	22,508	23,163	-655		2002	1,736	1,697	39
2003	23,047	23,661	-614		2003	1,755	1,721	34
2004	23,697	24,017	-320		2004	1,846	1,787	59
2005	24,379	24,508	-129		2005	1,856	1,803	53
2006	25,218	24,982	236		2006	1,949	1,800	149
2007	25,743	25,679	64		2007	2,042	1,811	231
2008	26,257	26,167	90		2008	2,048	1,886	162
2009	26,853	26,460	393		2009	2,077	1,924	153
2010	27,496	26,806	690		2010	2,129	2,006	123
2011	27,741	27,111	630		2011	2,164	2,022	142
2012	NA	27,721	NA		2012	NA	2,046	NA
			7c. Total (Male + Female)					
				Model Year				
	Fiscal	2001	2002	Difference				
	Year	June	June					
	2002	24,244	24,860	-616				
	2003	24,802	25,382	-580				
	2004	25,543	25,804	-261				
	2005	26,235	26,311	-76				
	2006	27,167	26,782	385				
	2007	27,785	27,490	295				
	2008	28,305	28,053	252				
	2009	28,930	28,384	546				
	2010	29,625	28,812	813				
	2011	29,905	29,133	772				
	2012	NA	29,767	NA				

CAPACITY

The following assumptions must also be kept in mind when considering capacity and bed demand:

1. TDOC felons backed up in local jails with valid judgment orders and meeting the 14-day requirement are accounted for in capacity needs.
2. A capacity of 4,000 beds in jails throughout Tennessee for locally sentenced felons has also been added to the department's anticipated capacity.
3. All planned and funded TDOC building projects in the next 10 years are included in capacity assumptions unless stated otherwise.

Based on these assumptions (see Table 8), the data show that the unmet demand (or more persons than available beds) will reach 1,133 by June 2004 (993 males and 140 females). It should be noted that the aforementioned unmet demand assumes an increase of 1,505 beds at the Whiteville Correctional Facility (see table 4 for a list of planned and funded TDOC expansions). If a new prison is *not* completed by June 2007, the unmet demand will reach 2,819. If 2,270 operational beds in a new prison are added as planned, unmet demand will be lower, but still significant, at 549 (385 males and 164 females).

By June 2010, the unmet met demand will reach 738 beds *if both the new prison and the planned East Tennessee Expansion are completed*. If the two projects are not completed by this time there will be an unmet demand of 4,141.

By June 2012, this unmet demand figure will increase to 5,096 if new beds are NOT added after the 1,505 Whiteville facility beds are filled in March of this year. However, even if the 3,403 planned new beds are added during the next ten years, Tennessee will still see an unmet demand of 1,693 (1,294 male and 399 female).

Figures 7a-7c graphically represent the relationship among felon population, the Department of Correction's operating capacity (including estimated local jail capacity) with funded expansions (see Table 3) for the next decade (through June 2012). The unmet demand, or the difference between the projected population and the department's operational capacity, is graphically represented at the bottom of the charts.

Figure 7a. TOTAL projected incarcerated felon population, capacity assumptions and unmet bed demand, June 2002 to June 2012

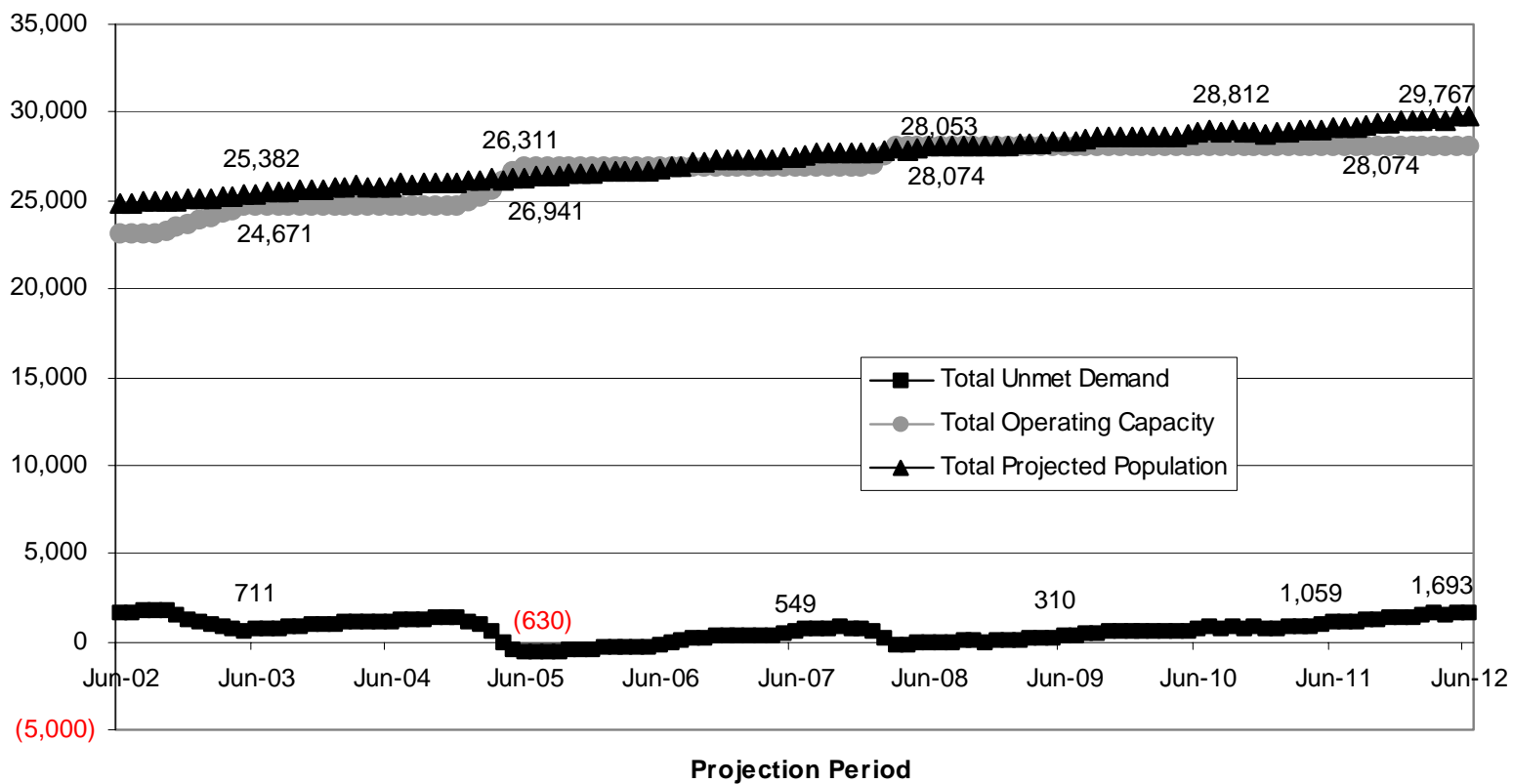


Figure 7b. Projected incarcerated MALE population, capacity assumptions and unmet bed demand, June 2002 - June 2012

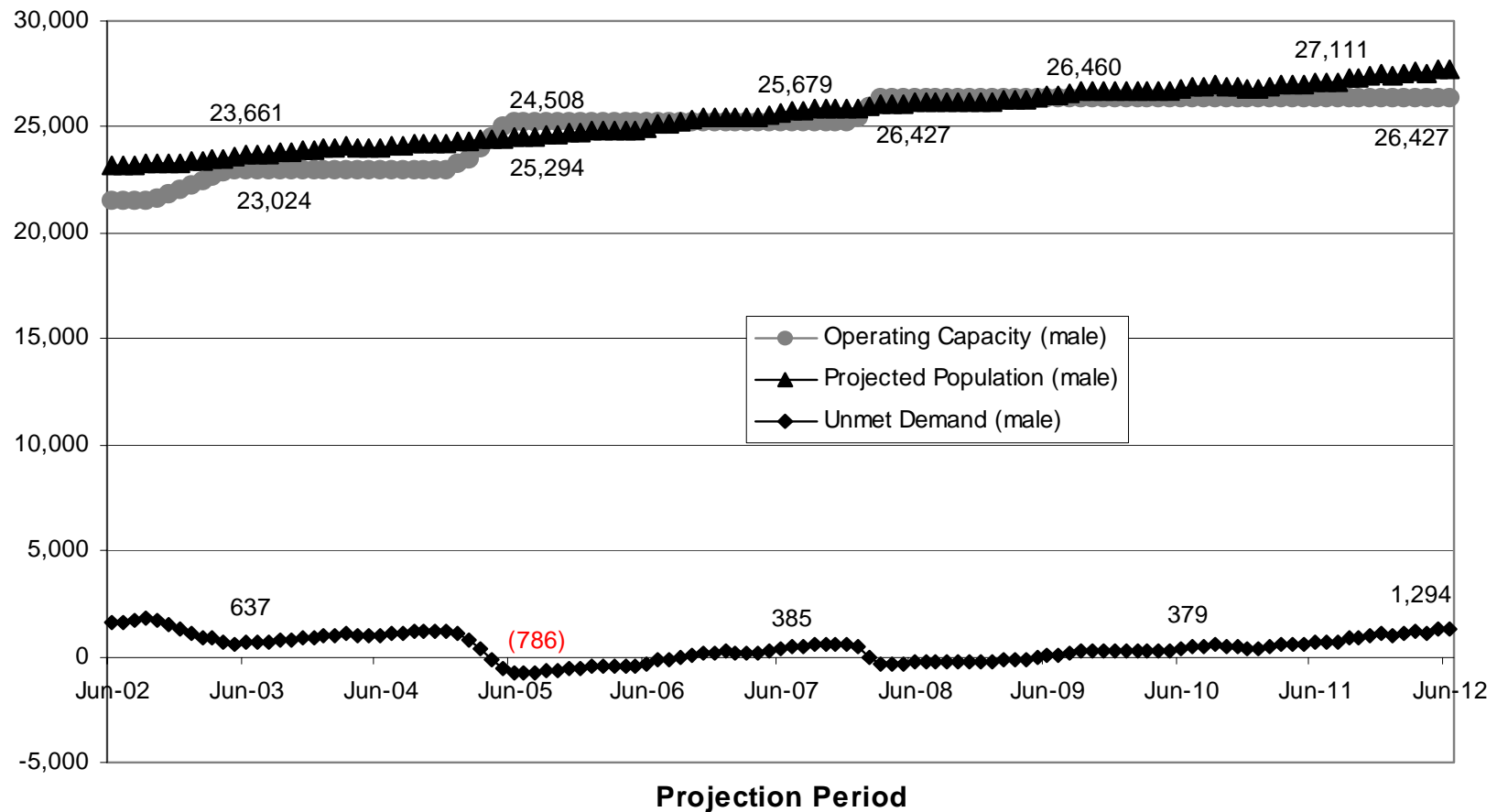


Figure 7c. Projected incarcerated FEMALE population, capacity assumptions and unmet bed demand, June 2002 - June 2012

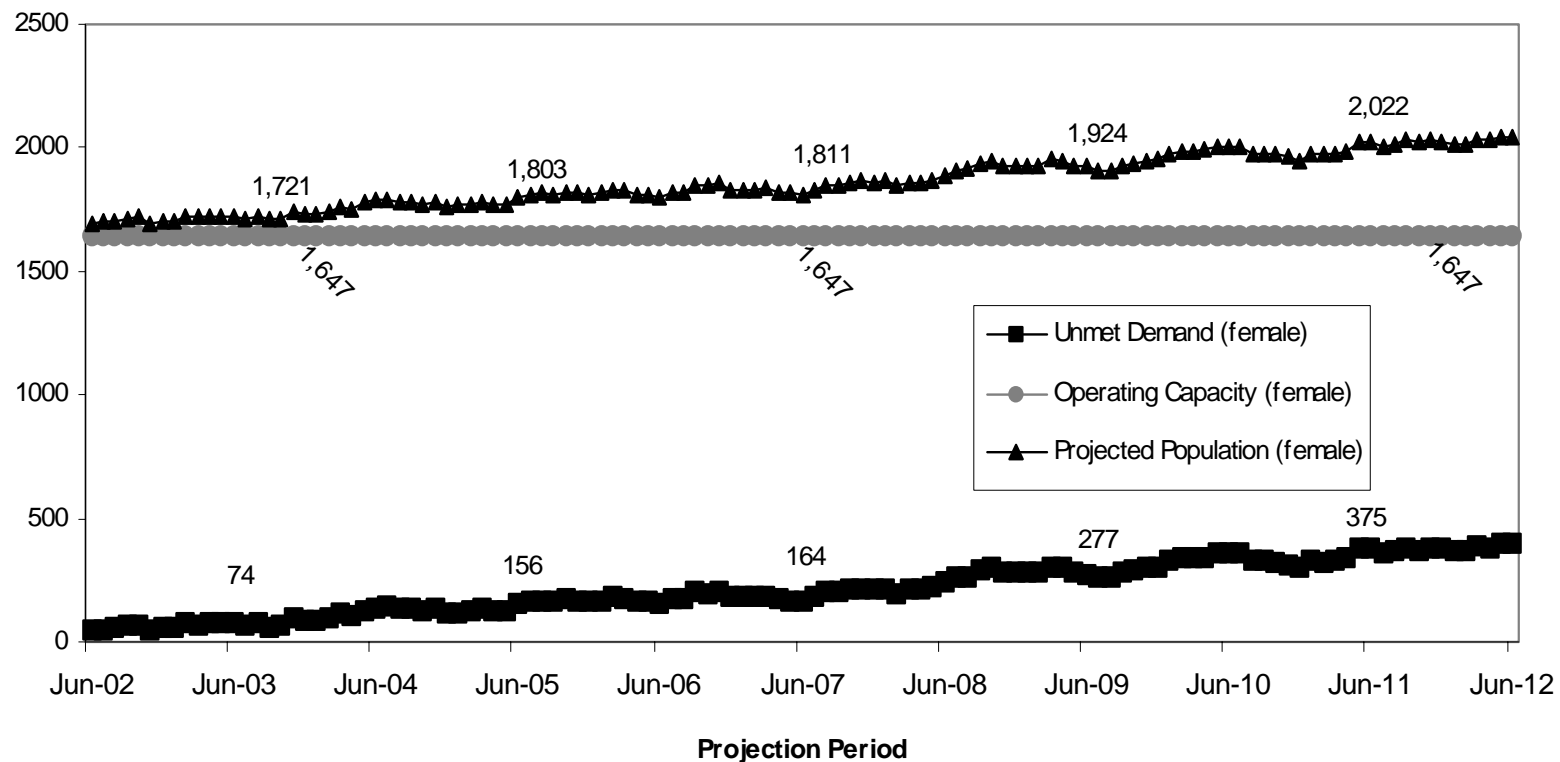


Table 8. Unmet demand and projected incarcerated felon population (TDOC, locally sentenced, and back-up), 2002 – 2012

Date	Funded Projects	# MALE beds added*	# FEMALE beds added*	TOTAL beds added*	Male Projections	Female Projections	Total Projections	Male OpCap**	Female OpCap**	Total OpCap**	Unmet Male	Unmet Female	Unmet Total
Jun-02					23,163	1,697	24,860	21,519	1,647	23,166	1,644	50	1,694
Jun-03	Whiteville Correctional Facility (est. completion 3/03)	1,505		1,505	23,661	1,721	25,382	23,024	1,647	24,671	637	74	711
Jun-04					24,017	1,787	25,804	23,024	1,647	24,671	993	140	1,133
Jun-05	New Prison (estimated completion 1/05)	2,270		2,270	24,508	1,803	26,311	25,294	1,647	26,941	(786)	156	(630)
Jun-06					24,982	1,800	26,782	25,294	1,647	26,941	(312)	153	(159)
Jun-07					25,679	1,811	27,490	25,294	1,647	26,941	385	164	549
Jun-08	Potential East Expansion (est. completion 1/08)	1,133		1,133	26,167	1,886	28,053	26,427	1,647	28,074	(260)	239	(21)
Jun-09					26,460	1,924	28,384	26,427	1,647	28,074	33	277	310
Jun-10					26,806	2,006	28,812	26,427	1,647	28,074	379	359	738
Jun-11					27,111	2,022	29,133	26,427	1,647	28,074	684	375	1,059
Jun-12					27,721	2,046	29,767	26,427	1,647	28,074	1,294	399	1,693
TOTAL		4,908	0	4,908									

* Refers to operational capacity, or 98% of net bed increase

** Includes TDOC beds (18,141 at 6/02) as well as an estimated capacity number for locally sentenced felons (4,000) and those within 14 days of judgement order (1,025); total capacity of TN jails is estimated to be 5,025.

9

Appendix

Figure 1a. Total incarcerated felon population at fiscal year-end, 1991 - 2002.

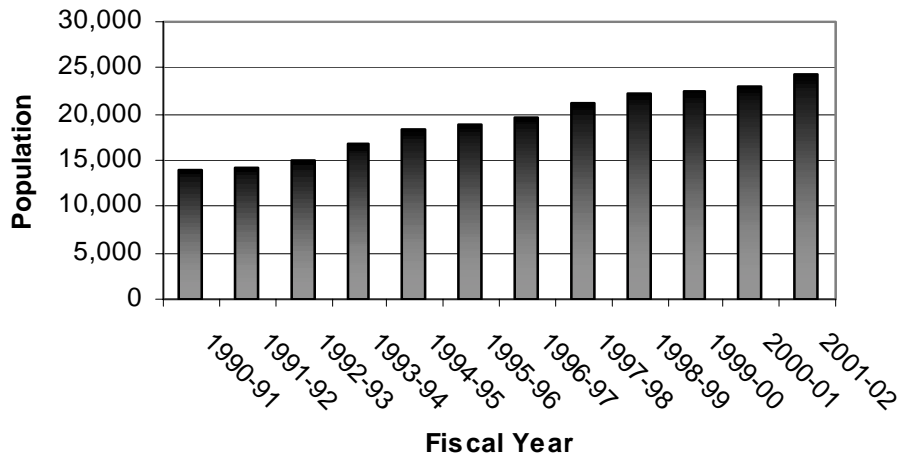


Figure 1b. Projections for incarcerated felon population at fiscal year-end, 2003 - 2012.

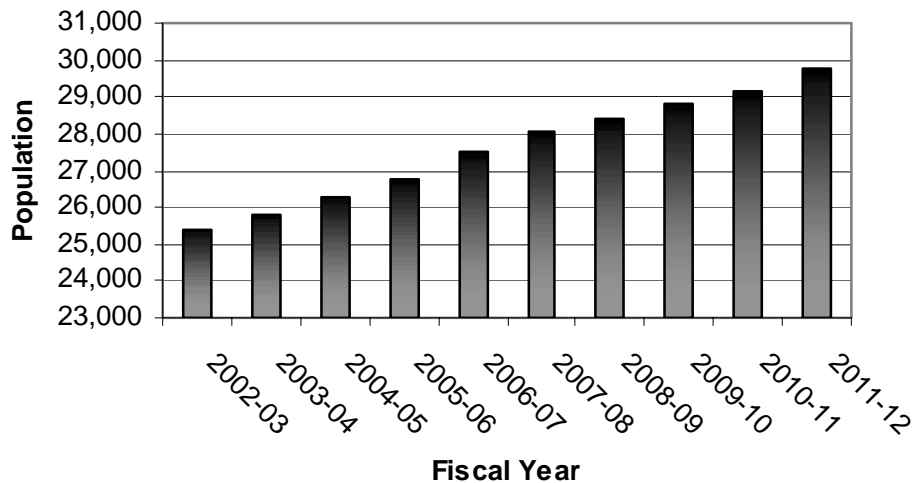


Figure 2a. Incarcerated MALE felon population at fiscal year-end, 1991 - 2002.

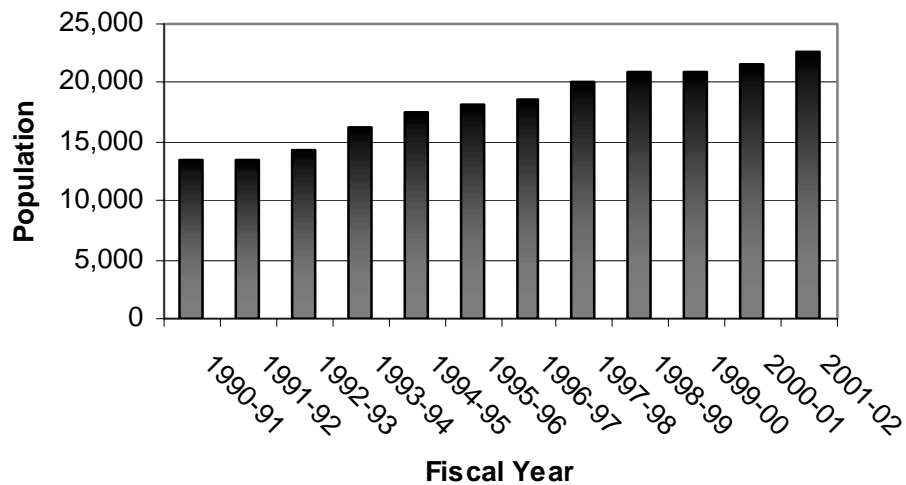


Figure 2B. Projections for incarcerated MALE felon population at fiscal year-end, 2003 - 2012.

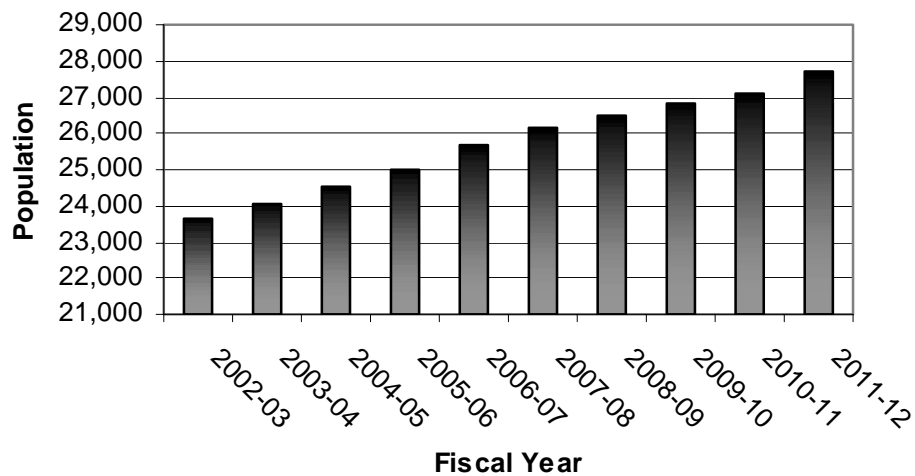


Figure 3a. Incarcerated FEMALE felon population at fiscal year-end, 1991 - 2002.

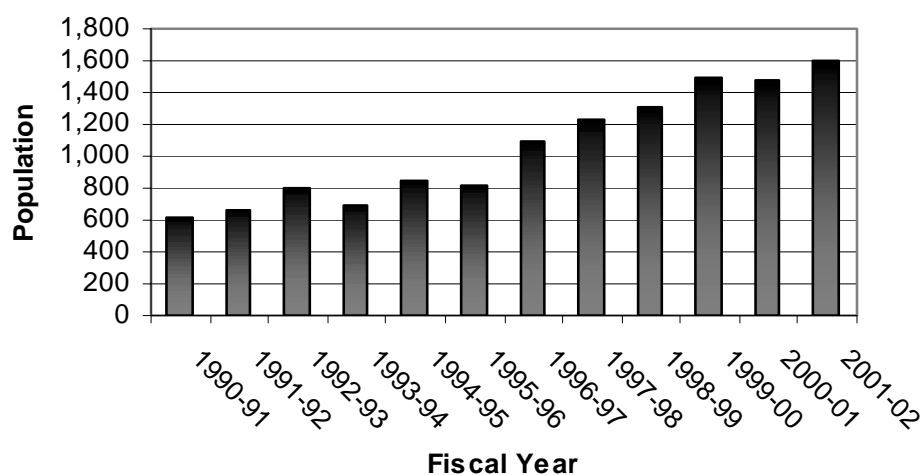
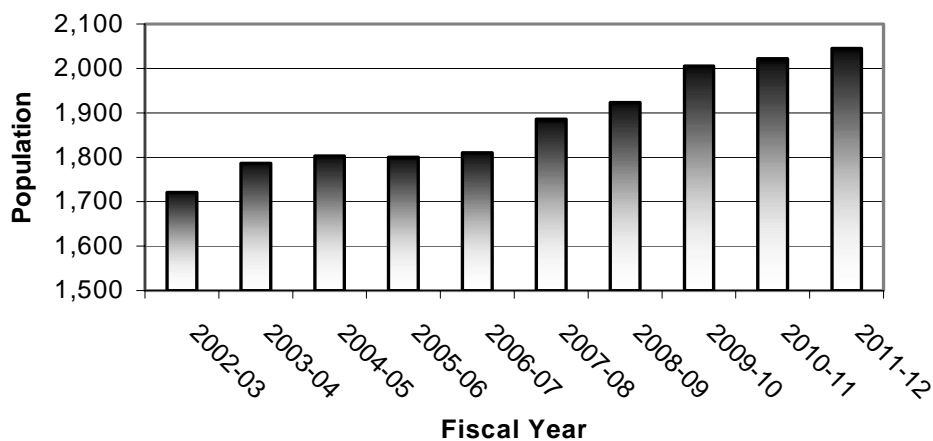


Figure 3b. Projections for incarcerated FEMALE felon population at fiscal year-end, 2003 - 2012.



1a. Total Felon Population (Including bootcamps)

Fiscal Yr	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June
2002	24,440	24,524	24,551	24,651	24,715	24,735	24,735	24,755	24,815	24,836	24,848	24,860
2003	24,870	24,922	24,999	25,025	25,027	25,036	25,080	25,091	25,199	25,192	25,304	25,382
2004	25,443	25,463	25,528	25,571	25,608	25,611	25,722	25,803	25,852	25,744	25,797	25,804
2005	25,948	25,902	25,985	26,038	25,991	25,994	26,085	26,122	26,216	26,157	26,222	26,311
2006	26,363	26,366	26,435	26,467	26,532	26,541	26,620	26,694	26,675	26,676	26,692	26,782
2007	26,932	26,980	27,133	27,209	27,305	27,274	27,335	27,334	27,333	27,288	27,409	27,490
2008	27,617	27,640	27,675	27,744	27,698	27,725	27,750	27,784	27,918	27,890	27,977	28,053
2009	28,061	28,079	28,135	28,091	28,088	28,139	28,137	28,193	28,250	28,261	28,300	28,384
2010	28,396	28,497	28,598	28,612	28,648	28,627	28,650	28,653	28,638	28,650	28,709	28,812
2011	28,950	28,857	28,971	28,858	28,896	28,789	28,823	28,897	28,963	28,955	29,040	29,133
2011	29,140	29,150	29,311	29,381	29,444	29,519	29,472	29,536	29,655	29,590	29,727	29,767

1b. Total MALE Felon Population

Fiscal Yr	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June
2002	22,808	22,880	22,898	22,990	23,037	23,054	23,047	23,060	23,134	23,137	23,156	23,163
2003	23,170	23,215	23,285	23,308	23,334	23,335	23,379	23,370	23,480	23,468	23,578	23,661
2004	23,721	23,737	23,820	23,855	23,866	23,881	23,991	24,058	24,091	23,992	24,021	24,017
2005	24,158	24,120	24,204	24,266	24,209	24,230	24,318	24,351	24,435	24,384	24,453	24,508
2006	24,550	24,551	24,627	24,647	24,716	24,729	24,803	24,862	24,851	24,863	24,882	24,982
2007	25,109	25,159	25,280	25,364	25,450	25,442	25,508	25,503	25,497	25,467	25,593	25,679
2008	25,788	25,789	25,824	25,882	25,834	25,868	25,887	25,940	26,058	26,032	26,110	26,167
2009	26,155	26,165	26,201	26,147	26,160	26,211	26,207	26,264	26,299	26,316	26,371	26,460
2010	26,486	26,587	26,673	26,675	26,703	26,675	26,675	26,667	26,653	26,659	26,705	26,806
2011	26,948	26,884	26,992	26,886	26,933	26,839	26,847	26,925	26,984	26,967	27,017	27,111
2011	27,133	27,135	27,281	27,360	27,415	27,495	27,458	27,519	27,623	27,560	27,686	27,721

1c. Total FEMALE felon Population

Fiscal Yr	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June
2002	1,632	1,644	1,653	1,661	1,678	1,681	1,688	1,695	1,681	1,699	1,692	1,697
2003	1,700	1,707	1,714	1,717	1,693	1,701	1,701	1,721	1,719	1,724	1,726	1,721
2004	1,722	1,726	1,708	1,716	1,742	1,730	1,731	1,745	1,761	1,752	1,776	1,787
2005	1,790	1,782	1,781	1,772	1,782	1,764	1,767	1,771	1,781	1,773	1,769	1,803
2006	1,813	1,815	1,808	1,820	1,816	1,812	1,817	1,832	1,824	1,813	1,810	1,800
2007	1,823	1,821	1,853	1,845	1,855	1,832	1,827	1,831	1,836	1,821	1,816	1,811
2008	1,829	1,851	1,851	1,862	1,864	1,857	1,863	1,844	1,860	1,858	1,867	1,886
2009	1,906	1,914	1,934	1,944	1,928	1,928	1,930	1,929	1,951	1,945	1,929	1,924
2010	1,910	1,910	1,925	1,937	1,945	1,952	1,975	1,986	1,985	1,991	2,004	2,006
2011	2,002	1,973	1,979	1,972	1,963	1,950	1,976	1,972	1,979	1,988	2,023	2,022
2011	2,007	2,015	2,030	2,021	2,029	2,024	2,014	2,017	2,032	2,030	2,041	2,046

¹TDOC expansion plans include the addition of 4,908 operational beds (1,505 beds at the Whiteville Correctional Facility to be completed in March 2003; 2,270 beds in an un-sited facility to be completed in June 2007; and 1,133 beds in the expansion of an eastern facility by June 2008.).

² The Mid-Year assessments that occur in July are dependent upon an average margin of error of the projections of $\pm 2\%$ from the actual population figures. If the average deviation over the period is greater than $\pm 2\%$, the projection assumptions are reviewed and the models are recast.

³ The National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD) had been preparing inmate population forecasts for the Tennessee Department of Correction (TDOC) from 1986 through 2000.

⁴Systemwide refers to felons incarcerated in TDOC facilities, those sentenced to TDOC facilities and temporarily housed in local facilities, and those sentenced to and incarcerated in local facilities.

⁵ New admissions (or new court commitments) are felons sentenced to incarceration based on a new conviction. New admissions may include felons who have expired their sentence or supervision conditions (i.e., they are not under community supervision, e.g., parole). Violators returned are felons who have been under community supervision but have been re-incarcerated because of new offenses or technical violations of the terms of their supervision.

⁶ The parole grant rate utilized in the forecasting process is based on the most recent 2-year average (29.2%).

⁷TDOC Operating Capacity is based on the number of total beds available and the designated use of certain beds. The operating capacity indicates the population that should be assigned to the institution on a regular basis. The underlying logic is to exclude from capacity beds for special purposes, e.g., medical or mental health reasons, disciplinary segregation, or protective custody. The Department's operating capacity is currently set at 98% of total beds available.

⁸ The TBI and the FBI have worked together to categorize Tennessee's legal code according to the NIBRS system of offense classification. Further detail can be obtained through either the TDOC or TBI web-sites.